

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 20 CFR 1910.1200

Prepared by: Willson Technical Service Department

January 26, 1988

SECTION 1

IDENTITY

Chemical Name:

ISO-AMYL ACETATE

Synonyms:

Banana Oil, Iso-Pentyl Acetate

SECTION 2

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vapor Pressure:

6mm Hg @ S.T.P.

Specific Gravity: 0.876

Boiling Point:

142° C / 294° F @ 1 atm

Volatiles by Volume:

100%

Solubility in Water: Slight

Appearance/Odor:

Clear, Colorless/Banana-like

SECTION 3

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

N.F.P.A. Flammability Rating: 3 (Severe)

Flash Point/Test Method: 25° C (77° F)/cc

Flammable Limits: 1% LEL 7.5% UEL

Extinguishing Method: CO₂, Dry Chemical, Alcohol Foam

Special Procedures: Firefighters should wear full facepiece positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Water should be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

SECTION 4

REACTIVITY

N.F.P.A. Reactivity Rating: 0 (Stable)

Materials to avoid:

Nitrates, strong oxidizers, alkalies, and acids.

SECTION 5

SPILL PROCEDURES AND DISPOSAL

Use water spray to reduce vapors. Collect material with absorbent. Dispose of material in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local government environmental regulations.

SECTION 6

HEALTH HAZARDS

N.F.P.A. Health Hazard Rating: 1 (Slight)

Threshold Limit Value (TLV/TWA)/Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL/TWA): 100 ppm (525 mg/m³)

Toxicity:

LD50 (oral/rabbit) - 7422 mg/kg (Slight)

Routes of Entry:

Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

Effects of overexposure:

Eyes, nose, throat -	May cause irritation of the eyes and/or mucus membranes.
Cardiovascular -	Exposure to high concentrations may cause heart failure.
Respiratory -	May cause coughing and/or rapid breathing.
Neurological -	May cause headache, dizziness, and/or fatigue.
Gastrointestinal -	May cause nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.
Hepatic -	Prolonged overexposure may cause liver injury.
Skin -	May cause skin dryness and irritation.

First Aid:

Obtain medical assistance for all cases of overexposure.

Skin/Eyes -	Flush with large quantity of water for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation -	Remove to fresh air and monitor respiration. Perform artificial respiration if necessary.
Ingestion -	If conscious, induce vomiting.

SECTION 7

CONTROL MEASURES

Use general and/or local ventilation to reduce concentration below 100 ppm. If this is not feasible, use proper respiratory protection (See Below). When handling chemical, use good hygiene practices to avoid exposure.

SECTION 8

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE DEVICES

RESPIRATORY:

Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators when concentrations exceed 100 ppm.

100 ppm to 1000 ppm - Air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

If exposure is in the form of a spray, a mist prefilter must be used. Use full facepiece if eye irritation is present.

1000 ppm to 3000 ppm - Any full facepiece supplied air-respirator.

Escape - Full facepiece organic vapor gas mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unknown concentration, fire fighting, any contaminant concentration less than 3000 ppm or with an oxygen level less than 19.5%, and/or confined spaces: Positive pressure full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus, or full facepiece positive pressure supplied-air respirator with egress bottle.

EYE/FACE: Wear appropriate protection to avoid eye contact with splashes or vapors.

SKIN: Wear gloves and/or protective clothing where skin contact is possible.

The information provided in this MSDS has been compiled based on information, data and studies available at this time.